

STATE OF MAINE
125TH LEGISLATURE
FIRST REGULAR SESSION



Summaries of bills, adopted amendments and laws enacted or finally passed

JOINT STANDING COMMITTEE ON MARINE RESOURCES

July 2011

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STAFF:

ALYSON MAYO, LEGISLATIVE ANALYST
OFFICE OF POLICY AND LEGAL ANALYSIS
13 STATE HOUSE STATION
AUGUSTA, ME 04333
(207) 287-1670

Joint Standing Committee on Marine Resources

LD 61 An Act Implementing a Fisheries Permit Banking Program

PUBLIC 10

<u>Sponsor(s)</u>	<u>Committee Report</u>	<u>Amendments Adopted</u>
RECTOR	OTP-AM	S-5

LD 61 allows the Department of Marine Resources to administer a permit banking program for the groundfish industry for which the State has received a federal appropriation. The department holds the permits and distributes the rights associated with the permits to eligible residents of the State. LD 61 allows the department to lease fisheries allocations from the permits to fund the permit banking program.

Committee Amendment "A" (S-5)

This amendment adds an appropriations and allocations section.

Enacted Law Summary

Public Law 2011, chapter 10 allows the Department of Marine Resources to administer a permit banking program for the groundfish industry for which the State has received a federal appropriation. The department holds the permits and distributes the rights associated with the permits to eligible residents of the State. LD 61 allows the department to lease fisheries allocations from the permits to fund the permit banking program.

LD 85 An Act To Repeal the Sunset on the Law Relating to the Landing of Dragged Crabs

PUBLIC 5

<u>Sponsor(s)</u>	<u>Committee Report</u>	<u>Amendments Adopted</u>
RECTOR	OTP	

LD 85 eliminates the June 30, 2012 repeal date of the law that allows the taking or catching of crabs under certain circumstances. A license is not required if a person catches crabs with bare hands or hook and line. A license is not required if a person with a commercial fishing license takes, possesses and sells crabs taken as bycatch with an otter trawl within the exclusive economic zone.

Enacted Law Summary

Public Law 2011, chapter 5 eliminates the June 30, 2012 repeal date of the law that allows the taking or catching of crabs under certain circumstances. A license is not required if a person catches crabs with bare hands or hook and line. A license is not required if a person with a commercial fishing license takes, possesses and sells crabs taken as bycatch with an otter trawl within the exclusive economic zone.

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**LD 110 An Act To Support Large-scale Marketing and Research and
Development for Bulk Sales of Maine Seafood Worldwide**

ONTP

<u>Sponsor(s)</u>	<u>Committee Report</u>	<u>Amendments Adopted</u>
KUMIEGA	ONTP	

This bill makes a one-time General Fund appropriation in fiscal year 2011-12 for large-scale marketing of Maine seafood and for research and development for seafood production and processing to increase bulk sales of Maine seafood worldwide.

LD 210 An Act Regarding the Saltwater Recreational Fishing Registry

**PUBLIC 421
EMERGENCY**

<u>Sponsor(s)</u>	<u>Committee Report</u>	<u>Amendments Adopted</u>
TRAHAN	OTP-AM	S-136 S-147 SNOWE-MELLO S-343 ROSEN R

LD 210 repeals the laws that established the current saltwater recreational fishing registry and the Marine Recreation Fishing Conservation and Management Fund and does the following.

1. It establishes a saltwater recreational fishing registry under the jurisdiction of the Department of Inland Fisheries and Wildlife.
2. It directs the Commissioner of Inland Fisheries and Wildlife to establish a registry system that allows a person to register online, through an agent or in conjunction with the purchase of a freshwater fishing license.
3. It provides that a fee or online system fee, and in most cases an agent fee, may not be charged to a person registering on the registry.
4. It requires the Commissioner of Inland Fisheries and Wildlife to administer the saltwater recreational fishing registry within the department's existing resources and provides that the Commissioner of Inland Fisheries and Wildlife and the Commissioner of Marine Resources may not expand enforcement activities regarding the registry beyond existing department resources unless federal funding is secured to cover the costs of those expanded enforcement operations.

Committee Amendment "A" (S-136)

The amendment makes the following changes to LD 210.

1. It places the saltwater recreational fishing registry under the jurisdiction of the Department of Marine Resources instead of the Department of Inland Fisheries and Wildlife;
2. It removes the exemption from paying an agent fee for registering for a disabled veteran; a person who is physically or mentally incapacitated; and a resident fishing on July 4th, Memorial Day weekend or Labor Day

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weekend;

3. It increases by \$1 the fee an agent may charge to a person registering through a Department of Inland Fisheries and Wildlife agent if the only transaction conducted by that person is registering. It also allows a \$1 agent fee to be charged to a person registering online or at the department;
4. It requires a person who engages in saltwater recreational fishing in the coastal waters of the State to register on the registry, unless the person is exempt;
5. It provides a free recreational fishing operator's license for the following: a captain of a vessel licensed to carry passengers for hire for saltwater recreational fishing; an operator of a smelt fishing camp; an owner of a dock, pier or wharf available to customers for recreational fishing; and an individual who possesses a current guide license for tidewater fishing. A passenger on board a licensed vessel, a person who rents a licensed smelt fishing camp, a person who employs a licensed guide and a person who fishes from a licensed dock, pier or wharf are exempt from registering on the registry and paying agent fees;
6. Members of the Passamaquoddy Tribe, Penobscot Nation, Houlton Band of Maliseet Indians and Aroostook Band of Micmacs are exempt from registering and paying agent fees if their tribes collect registry data and submit the data to the Commissioner of Marine Resources;
7. A person registered in an exempted state or registered on the National Saltwater Angler Registry through the United States Department of Commerce, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration is exempt from registering in Maine;
8. A person who has indicated on a valid freshwater fishing license whether or not the person engaged in saltwater recreational fishing during the prior year is not required to register. The Department of Inland Fisheries and Wildlife is required to provide registry data on these persons to the Department of Marine Resources;
9. A person who has indicated on a valid commercial fishing license whether or not the person engaged in saltwater recreational fishing during the prior year is not required to register. The Department of Marine Resources is required to collect data on these persons;
10. It continues to provide for a fine of not less than \$100 and removes the provision that a person who violates registration requirements 3 or more times within the previous 5 years commits a Class E crime;
11. It provides that the registration expires on December 31st of the year in which it was issued; if federal requirements allow, the commissioner is allowed to extend the period of time for which a registration is valid;
12. It provides that a person can register through a Department of Inland Fisheries and Wildlife agent, through a publicly accessible online electronic system operated by the Department of Marine Resources or at the Department of Marine Resources; and
13. It adds an appropriations and allocations section.

Senate Amendment "B" To Committee Amendment "A" (S-147)

This amendment restores the exemption in current law that allows a resident to fish on July 4th, Memorial Day weekend or Labor Day weekend without registering on the saltwater recreational fishing registry.

Senate Amendment "C" To Committee Amendment "A" (S-343)

This amendment removes appropriations to the Department of Inland Fisheries and Wildlife and the Department of Marine Resources for fiscal years 2010-11 and 2011-12 for costs of implementing changes to the saltwater recreational fishing registry. The bill remains an emergency.

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Enacted Law Summary

Public Law 2011, chapter 421 does the following.

1. It maintains the saltwater recreational fishing registry under the jurisdiction of the Department of Marine Resources;
2. It provides that a person can register through a Department of Inland Fisheries and Wildlife agent, through a publicly accessible online electronic system operated by the Department of Marine Resources or at the Department of Marine Resources and makes minor changes to the agent fee;
3. It removes the striped bass endorsement and associated fee;
4. It removes the exemption from registering for a disabled veteran and for a person who is physically or mentally incapacitated;
5. It maintains the requirement that a person who engages in saltwater recreational fishing in the coastal waters of the State to register on the registry, unless the person is exempt;
6. It provides a free recreational fishing operator's license for the following: a captain of a vessel licensed to carry passengers for hire for saltwater recreational fishing; an operator of a smelt fishing camp; an owner of a dock, pier or wharf available to customers for recreational fishing; and an individual who possesses a current guide license for tidewater fishing. A passenger on board a licensed vessel, a person who rents a licensed smelt fishing camp, a person who employs a licensed guide and a person who fishes from a licensed dock, pier or wharf are exempt from registering on the registry and paying agent fees;
7. Instead of registering with the Commissioner of the Department of Marine Resources, members of the Passamaquoddy Tribe, Penobscot Nation, Houlton Band of Maliseet Indians and Aroostook Band of Micmacs are exempt from registering and paying agent fees if their tribes collect registry data and submit the data to the Commissioner of Marine Resources;
8. A person registered in an exempted state or registered on the National Saltwater Angler Registry through the United States Department of Commerce, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration is exempt from registering in Maine;
9. A person who has indicated on a valid freshwater fishing license whether or not the person engaged in saltwater recreational fishing during the prior year is not required to register. The Department of Inland Fisheries and Wildlife is required to provide registry data on these persons to the Department of Marine Resources;
10. A person who has indicated on a valid commercial fishing license whether or not the person engaged in saltwater recreational fishing during the prior year is not required to register. The Department of Marine Resources is required to collect data on these persons;
11. It continues to provide for a fine of not less than \$100 and removes the provision that a person who violates registration requirements 3 or more times within the previous 5 years commits a Class E crime;
12. It provides that the registration expires on December 31st of the year in which it was issued; if federal requirements allow, the commissioner is allowed to extend the period of time for which a registration is valid; and
13. Appropriations for costs of implementing changes to the saltwater recreational fishing registry begin in fiscal year 2012-2013.

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Public Law 2011, chapter 421 was enacted as an emergency measure effective July 6, 2011.

LD 244 Resolve, Directing the Department of Marine Resources To Extend the ONTP
Carrier Vessel Size Limit in the Menhaden Pilot Program

<u>Sponsor(s)</u>	<u>Committee Report</u>	<u>Amendments Adopted</u>
PARRY SULLIVAN	ONTP	

LD 244 directs the Department of Marine Resources to amend its rules for the menhaden pilot program to expand the carrier vessel size from 90 feet to 120 feet.

LD 307 An Act To Encourage Lobstering Traditions and Facilitate Retirement MAJORITY
from Lobstering (ONTP) REPORT

<u>Sponsor(s)</u>	<u>Committee Report</u>	<u>Amendments Adopted</u>
VOLK	ONTP MAJ OTP MIN	

LD 307 authorizes the transfer of a Class I, Class II or Class III lobster and crab fishing license by the license holder to that person's child under certain circumstances. The child who is receiving the license by transfer must have lobstered in Maine for 5 years, maintained Maine residency for at least 10 years and completed a Department of Marine Resources apprentice program for entry into the lobster fishery. The license holder and the transferee must notify the department in writing of the transfer. It also adds a provision to limit a recipient of a license by transfer to 300 traps in the initial year and an increase of 100 traps each subsequent year up to the trap limit.

LD 308 An Act Regarding the Saltwater Recreational Fishing Registry MAJORITY
MAJORITY (ONTP) REPORT

<u>Sponsor(s)</u>	<u>Committee Report</u>	<u>Amendments Adopted</u>
MCKANE SNOWE-MELLO	ONTP MAJ OTP-AM MIN	

LD 308 repeals the Maine Revised Statutes, Title 12, section 6312 establishing the saltwater recreational fishing registry and Title 12, section 6032 establishing the Marine Recreation Fishing Conservation and Management Fund and does the following.

1. It provides for voluntary saltwater recreational fishing registration.
2. It directs the Commissioner of Marine Resources to work with the Commissioner of Inland Fisheries and Wildlife to establish a system that allows a person to register on the voluntary saltwater fishing registry online, by checking a box on a freshwater fishing license or watercraft registration or by mailing in a postcard distributed by the departments.

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3. It prohibits the establishment of a fee for registering on the saltwater recreational fishing registry and directs the Commissioner of Marine Resources and the Commissioner of Inland Fisheries and Wildlife to administer the saltwater recreational fishing registry within the departments' existing resources.

LD 319 An Act To Amend the Saltwater Recreational Fishing Registry ONTP Regarding Unauthorized Landing or Possession of Striped Bass

<u>Sponsor(s)</u>	<u>Committee Report</u>	<u>Amendments Adopted</u>
TRAHAN	ONTP	

Currently, a saltwater angler may not land or possess striped bass without a striped bass endorsement under the saltwater recreational fishing registry laws or a valid freshwater fishing license. LD 319 provides that the incidental landing or possession of striped bass is not prima facie evidence of a violation.

LD 210 eliminates the striped bass endorsement from the saltwater recreational fishing registry laws.

LD 337 An Act To Make Technical Changes to Aquaculture Laws PUBLIC 93

<u>Sponsor(s)</u>	<u>Committee Report</u>	<u>Amendments Adopted</u>
MACDONALD	OTP-AM	H-106

LD 337 makes the following changes to the aquaculture statutes.

1. It repeals the Maine Revised Statutes, Title 12, section 6072, subsection 8-A, regarding preference for limited-purpose lease areas, and integrates the preference for limited-purpose leaseholders into the list of preferences in Title 12, section 6072, subsection 8. It also makes clear that the standard lease can be for the same area or a portion of the same area covered by the experimental lease.

2. It removes the requirement that the Commissioner of Marine Resources hold a public hearing before deciding whether to renew a limited-purpose lease for scientific research and instead provides for a hearing at the commissioner's option or at the request of 5 or more people.

3. It combines the research and aquaculture lease renewal provisions in a single subsection and makes the renewal requirements consistent among the various types of aquaculture leases. It provides that submitting a renewal application to the Department of Marine Resources is sufficient to extend the existing lease until a decision is reached on the renewal. It eliminates the confusion in the existing language about whether the application first has to be reviewed by the department and found to be complete in order to trigger this lease extension.

4. It makes it clear that simply submitting an application for a standard lease under Title 12, section 6072 for an area or a portion of an area already covered by a limited-purpose lease before the limited-purpose lease expires is sufficient to extend the limited-purpose lease pending a decision on the new application. It eliminates the confusion in the existing language about whether the application has to be reviewed by the department and found to be complete in order to trigger this lease extension. The bill also makes it clear that the standard lease can be for the same area or for a portion of the same area already covered by the limited-purpose lease.

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Committee Amendment "A" (H-106)

The amendment changes the number of persons required to request a public hearing for a scientific research lease renewal from 5 to 25.

Enacted Law Summary

Public Law 2011, chapter 93 does the following.

1. It repeals the Maine Revised Statutes, Title 12, section 6072, subsection 8-A, regarding preference for limited-purpose lease areas, and integrates the preference for limited-purpose leaseholders into the list of preferences in Title 12, section 6072, subsection 8. It also makes clear that the standard lease application can be for the same area or a portion of the same area covered by the experimental lease.
2. It combines provisions for renewing standard aquaculture leases in a single subsection. It provides that submitting a renewal application to the Department of Marine Resources is sufficient to extend the existing lease until a decision is reached on the renewal. It eliminates the confusion in the existing language about whether the application has to be reviewed by the department and found to be complete in order to trigger the lease extension.
3. It removes the requirement that the Commissioner of Marine Resources hold a public hearing before deciding whether to renew a limited-purpose lease for scientific research and instead provides for a hearing at the commissioner's option or at the request of 25 or more people.
4. It makes it clear that simply submitting an application for a standard lease under Title 12, section 6072 for an area or a portion of an area already covered by a limited-purpose lease before the limited-purpose lease expires is sufficient to extend the limited-purpose lease pending a decision on the new application. It provides that submitting a renewal application to the Department of Marine Resources is sufficient to extend the existing lease until a decision is reached on the renewal.
5. It extends from 60 days to 6 months the time within which the holder of an emergency lease under Title 12, section 6072-B can apply for a standard lease and thus allows the emergency lease to continue in effect while the standard lease application is processed.

LD 348 An Act To Continue Limited Entry in the Scallop Fishery

**PUBLIC 237
EMERGENCY**

<u>Sponsor(s)</u>	<u>Committee Report</u>	<u>Amendments Adopted</u>
KRUGER	OTP-AM	H-333

LD 348 removes the provision of law that repeals the laws providing for limited entry into the scallop fishery and clarifies that a person who is eligible to obtain a license through the limited entry system may be issued a license by the Commissioner of Marine Resources.

Committee Amendment "A" (H-333)

The amendment adds to the provisions of the bill. It:

1. Changes rules from routine technical to major substantive for the scallop license limited entry system;
2. Directs the Commissioner of Marine Resources to review the composition of the Scallop Advisory Council to determine whether the number of members on the Scallop Advisory Council representing each type of license holder

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accurately represents the geographic distribution and relative numbers of each type of license holder, and to report the findings to the Joint Standing Committee on Marine Resources by December 7, 2011 and recommend any changes necessary to ensure appropriate representation; and

3. Authorizes the Joint Standing Committee on Marine Resources to report out a bill on the subject of the report to the Second Regular Session of the 125th Legislature.

This amendment incorporates language from LD 997 regarding a review of the Scallop Advisory Council.

Enacted Law Summary

Public Law 2011, chapter 237 does the following.

1. Changes rules from routine technical to major substantive for the scallop license limited entry system;
2. Removes the provision of law that repeals the laws providing for limited entry into the scallop fishery;
3. Clarifies that a person who is eligible to obtain a license through the limited entry system may be issued a license by the Commissioner of Marine Resources;
4. Directs the Commissioner of Marine Resources to review the composition of the Scallop Advisory Council to determine whether the number of members on the Scallop Advisory Council representing each type of license holder accurately represents the geographic distribution and relative numbers of each type of license holder, and to report the findings to the Joint Standing Committee on Marine Resources by December 7, 2011 and recommend any changes necessary to ensure appropriate representation; and
5. Authorizes the Joint Standing Committee on Marine Resources to report out a bill on the subject of the report to the Second Regular Session of the 125th Legislature.

Public Law 2011, chapter 237 was enacted as an emergency measure effective June 7, 2011.

LD 371 An Act To Control Costs to the Lobster Industry

**LEAVE TO
WITHDRAW**

Sponsor(s)

TILTON
SULLIVAN

Committee Report

LV/WD

Amendments Adopted

LD 371 limits how the Commissioner of Marine Resources may spend trap tag fees. The bill requires the commissioner to provide a separate accounting of trap tag fees to the Lobster Advisory Council.

LD 418 An Act To Create a Saltwater Fishing License for Owners of Docks, Piers and Wharves

ONTP

Sponsor(s)

TRAHAN

Committee Report

ONTP

Amendments Adopted

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Currently, a person may not engage in saltwater recreational fishing or land or possess fish taken from salt water without first registering on the State's saltwater recreational fishing registry. By law, there are a number of exceptions to that registry requirement. LD 418 adds an exception for a person recreationally fishing in salt water from a dock, pier or wharf if the owner or operator of that dock, pier or wharf possesses a valid saltwater fishing structure license pursuant to the Maine Revised Statutes, Title 12, section 6312, subsection 5-A.

LD 210 contains language from LD 418. It exempts a person fishing from a dock, pier or wharf owned by an individual who possesses a valid recreational fishing operator's license pursuant to the Maine Revised Statutes, Title 12, section 6312, subsection 5 from registering on the saltwater recreational fishing registry. See enacted law summary for LD 210.

LD 538 An Act To Assist the Commercial Fishing Safety Council

PUBLIC 128

<u>Sponsor(s)</u>	<u>Committee Report</u>	<u>Amendments Adopted</u>
WALSH INNES WOODBURY	OTP-AM	H-168

LD 538 makes the following changes to the membership of the Commercial Fishing Safety Council. It:

1. Reduces the size of the Council from 16 to 9 members.
2. Removes the requirement that a member of and appointed by the Marine Resources Advisory Council serve on the Council.
3. Allows a member of the Scallop Advisory Council to qualify for the Council in the seat that currently requires a member of the Sea Urchin Zone Council only.
4. Decreases the number of members who represent commercial marine harvesting activities from five to three.
5. Allows an expert in fishing industry risk analysis and occupational health as an alternate to fill the seat that currently requires a community-based adult education and volunteer safety training educator instead of requiring both.
6. Removes the requirement for a representative of the marine insurance industry.
7. Removes the requirement for a marine surveyor.
8. Removes the chair of the Marine Resources Advisory Council as an ex officio member.

The bill also:

1. Adds "to the degree possible" after language stating that the council must reflect a geographic distribution along the coast of the State.
2. Removes the council's authority to invite other participants on an ad hoc basis.
3. Removes the requirement that a member may not serve more than 2 consecutive terms.

Committee Amendment "A" (H-168)

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The amendment makes the following changes to the bill.

1. It removes the added qualification that the Commercial Fishing Safety Council must reflect a geographic distribution along the coast of the State in its membership only to the degree possible; and
2. It preserves language in current law that the council may invite other participants on an ad hoc basis to carry out the duties of the council.

Enacted Law Summary

Public Law 2011, chapter 128 makes the following changes to the membership of the Commercial Fishing Safety Council. It:

1. Reduces the size of the Council from 16 to 9 members.
2. Removes the requirement that a member of and appointed by the Marine Resources Advisory Council serve on the Council.
3. Allows a member of the Scallop Advisory Council to qualify for the Council in the seat that currently requires a member of the Sea Urchin Zone Council only.
4. Decreases the number of members who represent commercial marine harvesting activities from five to three.
5. Allows an expert in fishing industry risk analysis and occupational health as an alternate to fill the seat that currently requires a community-based adult education and volunteer safety training educator instead of requiring both.
6. Removes the requirement for a representative of the marine insurance industry.
7. Removes the requirement for a marine surveyor.
8. Removes the chair of the Marine Resources Advisory Council as an ex officio member.
9. Removes the requirement that a member may not serve more than 2 consecutive terms.

LD 558 An Act To Provide Members of the Penobscot Nation with Marine Resources Licenses

**PUBLIC 137
EMERGENCY**

<u>Sponsor(s)</u>	<u>Committee Report</u>	<u>Amendments Adopted</u>
MITCHELL SCHNEIDER	OTP-AM	H-211

LD 558 permits a member of the Penobscot Nation to engage in certain marine resources harvesting activities if that member holds a tribal license in the same manner as currently provided for members of the Passamaquoddy Tribe. Commercial harvesting activities include:

1. Lobster; trap tags are issued by the nation in a manner consistent with trap tags issued pursuant to §6431-B. Trap tag fees are not charged if tags are issued by the nation.
2. Elver; elver gear tags are issued by the nation in a manner consistent with tags issued pursuant to §6505-B.

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Members of the Penobscot Nation are also permitted to engage in harvesting activities for sustenance or ceremonial tribal use, as the Passamaquoddy Tribe may. This includes:

1. Any marine organism, except lobster, if the member holds a valid sustenance fishing license issued by the nation.
2. Lobsters, if the tribal member holds a valid sustenance lobster license issued by the nation and tags the trap with sustenance use trap tags issued by the nation.
3. Any marine organism for use in a tribal ceremony if the member holds a valid ceremonial tribal permit from the Penobscot Reservation Tribal Council.

Limitations on lobster and sea urchin licenses include:

1. The Penobscot Nation may not issue more than 24 commercial lobster and crab fishing licenses, except for apprenticeship licenses, subject to eligibility requirements in §6421, subsection 5.
2. The Penobscot Nation may not issue more than 24 commercial licenses for the taking of sea urchins. Licenses must be issued by zone in accordance with §6739-P.

Committee Amendment "A" (H-211)

The amendment changes the title of the bill and clarifies that the Passamaquoddy Tribe and the Penobscot Nation each may issue up to 24 lobster and crab fishing licenses annually to their members. The amendment also provides that the Penobscot Nation may issue commercial sea urchin licenses to its members when the sea urchin resource recovers and new entry is allowed in the fishery. As specified by the Commissioner of Marine Resources in rule, the Penobscot Nation may issue 20 or fewer commercial scallop licenses in a calendar year and additional commercial scallop licenses if the scallop fishery opens to new entry, and 8 or fewer commercial elver licenses in a calendar year and additional commercial elver licenses if the commercial elver fishery opens to new entry. The amendment also requires the Passamaquoddy Tribe, the Penobscot Nation and the Department of Marine Resources to report on the status of sea urchin, scallop and elver fisheries to the joint standing committee of the Legislature having jurisdiction over marine resources matters by January 15th of each even-numbered year.

Enacted Law Summary

Public Law 2011, chapter 137 permits a member of the Penobscot Nation to engage in certain marine resources harvesting activities if that member holds a tribal license in the same manner as currently provided for members of the Passamaquoddy Tribe. Commercial harvesting activities include:

1. Lobster. Trap tags are issued by the nation in a manner consistent with trap tags issued pursuant to §6431-B. Trap tag fees are not charged if tags are issued by the nation. The Penobscot Nation each may issue up to 24 lobster and crab fishing licenses annually to its members.
2. Elver. Elver gear tags are issued by the nation in a manner consistent with tags issued pursuant to §6505-B. The Penobscot Nation may issue 8 or fewer commercial elver licenses in a calendar year and additional commercial elver licenses if the commercial elver fishery opens to new entry.
3. Sea urchin. The Penobscot Nation may issue commercial sea urchin licenses to its members when the sea urchin resource recovers and new entry is allowed in the fishery.
4. Scallop. The Penobscot Nation may issue 20 or fewer commercial scallop licenses in a calendar year and additional commercial scallop licenses if the scallop fishery opens to new entry as specified by the Commissioner of Marine Resources in rule.

Members of the Penobscot Nation are also permitted to engage in harvesting activities for sustenance or ceremonial

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tribal use, as the Passamaquoddy Tribe may. This includes:

1. Any marine organism, except lobster, if the member holds a valid sustenance fishing license issued by the nation.
2. Lobsters, if the tribal member holds a valid sustenance lobster license issued by the nation and tags the trap with sustenance use trap tags issued by the nation.
3. Any marine organism for use in a tribal ceremony if the member holds a valid ceremonial tribal permit from the Penobscot Reservation Tribal Council.

Public Law 2011, chapter 137 requires that the Passamaquoddy Tribe, the Penobscot Nation and the Department of Marine Resources to report on the status of sea urchin, scallop and elver fisheries to the joint standing committee of the Legislature having jurisdiction over marine resources matters by January 15th of each even-numbered year.

Public Law 2011, chapter 137 was enacted as an emergency measure effective May 25, 2011.

LD 664 An Act To Ensure Apportionment of Scallop Licenses

ONTP

<u>Sponsor(s)</u>	<u>Committee Report</u>	<u>Amendments Adopted</u>
TILTON RAYE	ONTP	

LD 664 requires the Commissioner of Marine Resources to adopt rules for the limited entry scallop system that contain a process to ensure that hand fishing scallop licenses and scallop dragging licenses are available in regions where those licenses were previously issued.

The Department of Marine Resources stated it is currently working to generate a means to allow entry into Maine's commercial scallop fishery and will report back to the Joint Standing Committee on Marine Resources regarding entry into the fishery at the beginning of the Second Regular Session of the 125th Legislature.

LD 725 An Act To Allow the Commissioner of Marine Resources To Use Discretion in Reissuing Scallop Licenses

ONTP

<u>Sponsor(s)</u>	<u>Committee Report</u>	<u>Amendments Adopted</u>
RECTOR	ONTP	

LD 725 allows the Commissioner of Marine Resources the discretion of reissuing a hand fishing scallop license to a person who did not meet the eligibility requirements for that license because of a substantial illness or medical condition on the part of that person or a family member.

LD 1522 incorporates the subject matter of this bill with an added military waiver.

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LD 992 An Act To Amend the Depuration Laws

PUBLIC 175

<u>Sponsor(s)</u>	<u>Committee Report</u>	<u>Amendments Adopted</u>
LANGLEY	OTP-AM	S-105

LD 992 amends the depuration laws. It changes the date when a municipality must inform the Commissioner of Marine Resources whether it intends to develop a pollution abatement plan. It amends the conditions that apply to when the commissioner needs to get approval from a municipality before the commissioner can open an area within a municipality for depuration digging. It also requires that a person holding a depuration certificate may not employ more than 3 people who are not residents of a municipality if there are at least 15 harvesters who are residents of the municipality available for employment in the depuration harvest area.

Committee Amendment "A" (S-105)

The amendment does the following.

1. It eliminates the requirement that municipalities with municipal shellfish conservation committees contact the Commissioner of Marine Resources by specific deadlines in regards to pollution abatement plans in reclassified shellfish growing areas. Instead, responsibility for municipal pollution abatement activities is given to the commissioner, who may close a shellfish growing area for municipal pollution abatement activities based on whether or not the commissioner finds pollution abatement activities will succeed. General guidelines for identifying whether pollution abatement activities are likely to succeed in a shellfish growing area are included.
2. It allows a municipality to request the commissioner to allow soft-shelled clam depuration harvesting in a closed area.
3. It moves the requirement that a depuration certificate holder maintain a generalized management plan on file with the commissioner from the Maine Revised Statutes, Title 12, section 6856, subsection 3 to a new subsection 3-D that governs soft-shelled clam depuration harvesting in municipalities with municipal shellfish conservation programs.
4. It requires the depuration certificate holder to include a summary of reports submitted to the Department of Marine Resources when submitting payment to a municipality.
5. It eliminates the requirement in the bill that the person holding the depuration certificate not employ more than 3 nonresidents of the municipality in which depuration harvesting will take place, as long as 15 or more resident harvesters are available. It also eliminates language that the certificate holder employ one resident harvester for every nonresident harvester to the extent possible if fewer than 15 resident harvesters are available. It adds language that the certificate holder shall engage commercial harvesters holding valid municipal and state commercial shellfish licenses, and it allows the depuration certificate holder to supplement with other commercial shellfish harvesters licensed in the State if insufficient municipally licensed commercial harvesters are available.

Enacted Law Summary

Public Law 2011, chapter 175 makes changes to the depuration laws.

1. It eliminates the requirement that municipalities with municipal shellfish conservation committees contact the Commissioner of Marine Resources by specific deadlines in regards to pollution abatement plans in reclassified shellfish growing areas. Instead, responsibility for municipal pollution abatement activities is given to the commissioner, who may close a shellfish growing area for municipal pollution abatement activities based on

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whether or not the commissioner finds pollution abatement activities will succeed. General guidelines for identifying whether pollution abatement activities are likely to succeed in a shellfish growing area are included.

2. It allows a municipality to request the commissioner to allow soft-shelled clam depuration harvesting in a closed area.
3. It requires the depuration certificate holder to include a summary of reports submitted to the Department of Marine Resources when submitting payment to a municipality.
4. It eliminates language from statute that the certificate holder employ one resident harvester for every nonresident harvester to the extent possible. It adds language that the certificate holder shall engage commercial harvesters holding valid municipal and state commercial shellfish licenses, and it allows the depuration certificate holder to supplement with other commercial shellfish harvesters licensed in the State if insufficient municipally licensed commercial harvesters are available.

LD 997 Resolve, Directing the Commissioner of Marine Resources To Review ONTP
the Composition of the Scallop Advisory Council and Recommend Any
Changes Necessary To Ensure Appropriate Representation

<u>Sponsor(s)</u>	<u>Committee Report</u>	<u>Amendments Adopted</u>
TILTON RAYE	ONTP	

LD 997, a resolve, directs the Commissioner of Marine Resources to review the composition of the Scallop Advisory Council to determine whether the number of members on the Scallop Advisory Council representing each type of license holder accurately represents the relative numbers of each type of license holder. The resolve directs the commissioner to report to the Joint Standing Committee on Marine Resources on its findings by December 7, 2011 and recommend any changes necessary to ensure appropriate representation.

LD 348 includes a review of the Scallop Advisory Council.

LD 1218 An Act To Establish Recreational Flats Where Commercial Shellfish ACCEPTED
Harvesting Is Prohibited ONTP REPORT

<u>Sponsor(s)</u>	<u>Committee Report</u>	<u>Amendments Adopted</u>
CHASE HILL	ONTP MAJ OTP MIN	

LD 1218 prohibits the commercial harvesting and commercial use of shellfish from areas that are established only for noncommercial shellfish harvesting, directs the Commissioner of Marine Resources to adopt rules to prohibit the commercial harvesting and commercial use of shellfish from recreational flats where only noncommercial shellfish harvesting is allowed, and enacts a penalty for violations.

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LD 1282 An Act To Increase Fairness in Lobster Fishing Licensure

ONTP

<u>Sponsor(s)</u>	<u>Committee Report</u>	<u>Amendments Adopted</u>
VOLK	ONTP	

LD 1282 allows an individual who has completed the Department of Marine Resources' apprentice program to enter the lobster fishery with the same number of trap tags allowed a license holder at the time of the individual's entrance into the apprentice program, or to enter the lobster fishery with a limited-entry zone as the declared lobster zone based on the limits on new zone entrants that were in effect at the time of the individual's entrance into the apprentice program.

LD 1284 An Act To Amend the Scallop Advisory Council

ONTP

<u>Sponsor(s)</u>	<u>Committee Report</u>	<u>Amendments Adopted</u>
FOSSEL LANGLEY	ONTP	

LD 1284 alters the makeup of the Scallop Advisory Council to include one elected scallop harvester with a valid scallop license from each of the lobster management zones to serve on the council. It decreases the number of appointed members and ensures that the makeup of the council includes a mix of harvesters with hand fishing scallop licenses and dragging licenses. The Department of Marine Resources is directed to adopt routine technical rules governing the elections of council members. The bill also provides that the commissioner must seek the council's approval on decisions that affect the scallop fishery.

LD 348 includes a review of the Scallop Advisory Council.

LD 1409 An Act Concerning the Labeling of Maine Shellfish Products

**PUBLIC 234
EMERGENCY**

<u>Sponsor(s)</u>	<u>Committee Report</u>	<u>Amendments Adopted</u>
TILTON TRAHAN	OTP-AM	H-321

LD 1409 requires that shellfish that is labeled as a product of Maine must be harvested in Maine, not just processed in Maine.

Committee Amendment "A" (H-321)

The amendment does the following.

1. It adds an emergency preamble and emergency clause to the bill;
2. It specifies that a person authorized to hold or possess shellfish under the Maine Revised Statutes, Title 12,

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chapter 623 may not label shellfish sold alive with the words "product of Maine" or any similar words that suggest the shellfish was taken from the waters of the State unless the shellfish was in fact taken from the waters of this State;

3. It states that a violation of this provision is a deceptive business practice in violation of Title 17-A, section 901; and

4. It specifies that a violation of this provision that results in a conviction is considered a conviction for a violation of a marine resources law.

Enacted Law Summary

Public Law 2011, chapter 234 does the following.

1. It specifies that a person authorized to hold or possess shellfish under the Maine Revised Statutes, Title 12, chapter 623 may not label shellfish sold alive with the words "product of Maine" or any similar words that suggest the shellfish was taken from the waters of the State unless the shellfish was in fact taken from the waters of this State;

2. It states that a violation of this provision is a deceptive business practice in violation of Title 17-A, section 901; and

3. It specifies that a violation of this provision that results in a conviction is considered a conviction for a violation of a marine resources law.

Public Law 2011, chapter 234 was enacted as an emergency measure effective June 6, 2011.

LD 1462 An Act To Amend the Department of Marine Resources' Administrative Suspension Process

PUBLIC 311

Sponsor(s)

RECTOR

Committee Report

OTP-AM

Amendments Adopted

S-190

LD 1462 amends the ability of the Department of Marine Resources to suspend a license or certificate based on a violation of marine resources law. This bill redirects the license suspension hearing process through the department rather than the District Court for violations of refusing access to department shellfish inspectors. It creates a new administrative hearing process for all other violations of marine resources laws when a license suspension is being considered, clarifies that such suspensions are remedial, and creates a provision to prohibit multiple suspensions for the same violation. It retains the current provision that allows for immediate license or certificate suspension in cases when a person denies the Marine Patrol access for inspection and amends the statute that allows for immediate license suspension when the department's public health division's shellfish inspectors are refused access to a shellfish facility.

Committee Amendment "A" (S-190)

The amendment:

1. States that the Commissioner of Marine Resources' determination of whether a suspension without criminal conviction or civil adjudication is necessary must be based on a preponderance of the evidence;

2. Changes from 3 to 10 the number of business days within which a hearing must be held after the commissioner

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receives a request under the Maine Revised Statutes, Title 12, section 6374;

3. States that a hearing may be held more than 10, instead of 3, business days after the request if the delay is requested by the person requesting the hearing;
4. Adds that a license or certificate holder may request a hearing regarding the length of suspension within 10 days from the effective date of the suspension. The hearing must be held within 10 days of the request unless a longer period of time is mutually agreed to in writing. The hearing must be conducted in the Augusta area; and
5. Adds an appropriations and allocations section.

Enacted Law Summary

Public Law 2011, chapter 311 does the following. It:

1. Amends the ability of the Department of Marine Resources to suspend a license or certificate based on a violation of marine resources law.
2. Redirects the license suspension hearing process through the department rather than the District Court for violations of refusing access to department shellfish inspectors.
3. Creates a new administrative hearing process for all other violations of marine resources laws when a license suspension is being considered, clarifies that such suspensions are remedial and creates a provision to prohibit multiple suspensions for the same violation.
4. Amends the statute that allows for immediate license suspension when the department's public health division's shellfish inspectors are refused access to a shellfish facility.
5. States that the Commissioner of Marine Resources' determination of whether a suspension without criminal conviction or civil adjudication is necessary must be based on a preponderance of the evidence;
6. Changes from 3 to 10 the number of business days within which a hearing must be held after the commissioner receives a request under the Maine Revised Statutes, Title 12, section 6374;
7. States that a hearing may be held more than 10, instead of 3, business days after the request if the delay is requested by the person requesting the hearing;
8. Adds that a license or certificate holder may request a hearing regarding the length of suspension within 10 days from the effective date of the suspension. The hearing must be held within 10 days of the request unless a longer period of time is mutually agreed to in writing. The hearing must be conducted in the Augusta area.

LD 1508 An Act To Ensure Cultchless American Oyster Growers Licenses Are ONTP
Issued by the Department of Marine Resources Only to Individuals
Who Are Growers of American Oysters

<u>Sponsor(s)</u>	<u>Committee Report</u>	<u>Amendments Adopted</u>
WEBSTER GERZOFSKY	ONTP	

LD 1508 clarifies that a person may not grow or harvest cultchless American oysters without a license. This bill also directs the Department of Marine Resources to modify the rules for cultchless American oyster growers licenses

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to ensure that those who receive licenses purchased seed at least one year prior to the date the license goes into effect and provide a plan for how and where the oysters will be grown.

LD 1522 An Act To Make Technical Changes to Marine Resources Laws

PUBLIC 266

<u>Sponsor(s)</u>	<u>Committee Report</u>	<u>Amendments Adopted</u>
SNOWE-MELLO	OTP-AM	S-215

LD 1522 makes technical changes to a variety of existing marine resources statutes. It:

1. Adds the recently created pelagic and anadromous fishing license to the list of state-issued licenses that members of the Passamaquoddy Tribe are not required to hold;
2. Adds the limited entry scallop fishery to those fisheries that allow medical or military waivers from the yearly requirement to purchase a license in order to participate in the fishery in the future;
3. Removes the part of the nonresident lobster and crab landing permit laws that limits permit holders to Maine's trap limit and requires that they purchase Maine lobster trap tags;
4. Extends the date for submitting information to the Commissioner of Marine Resources in order to qualify for grandfathering under the established base of operations requirement;
5. Clarifies that all lobster traps and trawls must be marked by a visible buoy and that the Bureau of Marine Patrol may require more distinguishable buoy color designs in instances where family members' buoys are not distinct enough to provide adequate enforcement of current laws;
6. Specifies a process by which abandoned lobster gear may be disposed;
7. Clarifies the commercial fishing license to reflect the creation of 2 recently created specific licenses, the pelagic and anadromous fishing license and the sea cucumber harvesting license;
8. Repeals an error in the qualifying years for eligibility to hold a scallop license; and
9. Establishes in statutes the administration of the existing Maine Working Waterfront Access Pilot Program.

Committee Amendment "A" (S-215)

The amendment makes the following changes to the bill.

1. It provides that the State assents to the Federal Aid in Sport Fish Restoration Act and that the Commissioner of Marine Resources may perform acts necessary for the establishment and implementation of cooperative fish restoration and management projects defined in that Act.
2. It corrects a reference in current law to "double gauge" as the State's lobster measure to provide consistency with a similar change made by the bill.
3. It removes the definition of "temporarily" added by the bill to 2 provisions of law related to the commissioner's authority to allow a person to take lobsters from a vessel other than the vessel listed on the person's license. This removal gives the commissioner discretion to continue to make determinations on a case-by-case basis when

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necessary.

4. It adds sea urchin parts to what a person holding a wholesale seafood license with a sea urchin buyer's permit may buy, sell, ship or transport. It removes language that restricts a license holder from buying, selling, shipping or transporting sea urchin parts.
5. It specifies that activities a person holding a wholesale seafood license with a sea urchin processor's permit may engage in include sea urchins or sea urchin parts processed under that license.

Enacted Law Summary

Public Law 2011, chapter 266 makes technical changes to a variety of existing marine resources statutes. It:

1. Provides that the State assents to the Federal Aid in Sport Fish Restoration Act and that the Commissioner of Marine Resources may perform acts necessary for the establishment and implementation of cooperative fish restoration and management projects defined in that Act;
2. Adds the recently created pelagic and anadromous fishing license to the list of state-issued licenses that members of the Passamaquoddy Tribe are not required to hold;
3. It removes "double gauge" from the lobster measurement section;
4. Adds the limited entry scallop fishery to those fisheries that allow medical or military waivers from the yearly requirement to purchase a license in order to participate in the fishery in the future;
5. Removes the part of the nonresident lobster and crab landing permit laws that limits permit holders to Maine's trap limit and requires that they purchase Maine lobster trap tags;
6. Extends the date for submitting information to the Commissioner of Marine Resources in order to qualify for grandfathering under the established base of operations requirement;
7. Clarifies that all lobster traps and trawls must be marked by a visible buoy and that the Bureau of Marine Patrol may require more distinguishable buoy color designs in instances where family members' buoys are not distinct enough to provide adequate enforcement of current laws;
8. Specifies a process by which abandoned lobster gear may be disposed;
9. Clarifies the commercial fishing license to reflect the creation of 2 recently created specific licenses, the pelagic and anadromous fishing license and the sea cucumber harvesting license;
10. Repeals an error in the qualifying years for eligibility to hold a scallop license;
11. Establishes in statutes the administration of the existing Maine Working Waterfront Access Pilot Program;
12. It adds sea urchin parts to what a person holding a wholesale seafood license with a sea urchin buyer's permit may buy, sell, ship or transport. It removes language that restricts a license holder from buying, selling, shipping or transporting sea urchin parts; and
13. It specifies that activities a person holding a wholesale seafood license with a sea urchin processor's permit may engage in all activities in 12 MRSA Section 6851 subsection 2 and may buy, sell, process, ship or transport whole sea urchins or sea urchin parts processed under that license.

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LD 1532 Resolve, Directing the Commissioner of Marine Resources To Contract for an Independent Analysis of the Limited Entry Lobster License System

RESOLVE 62

<u>Sponsor(s)</u>	<u>Committee Report</u>	<u>Amendments Adopted</u>
TILTON COURTNEY	OTP-AM	H-278

LD 1532 directs the Commissioner of Marine Resources to contract for an independent analysis of the costs and benefits of the limited entry lobster license system and provide that analysis to the joint standing committee of the Legislature having jurisdiction over marine resources matters by January 15, 2013.

Committee Amendment "A" (H-278)

The amendment:

1. Removes language from the resolve specifying that the analysis must include an evaluation of the costs and benefits of the limited entry system;
2. States that the analysis must include but is not limited to an evaluation of the limited entry system; and
3. Removes language from the resolve stating that the Commissioner of Marine Resources shall provide the analysis and specifies that the commissioner shall report on the analysis to the joint standing committee of the Legislature having jurisdiction over marine resources matters by January 15, 2013.

Enacted Law Summary

Resolve 2011, chapter 62 directs the Commissioner of Marine Resources to contract for an independent analysis of the limited entry lobster license system and report the analysis to the joint standing committee of the Legislature having jurisdiction over marine resources matters by January 15, 2013.

LD 1547 An Act To Allow Certain Wholesale Seafood Dealers To Process Imported Lobsters

**PUBLIC 247
EMERGENCY**

<u>Sponsor(s)</u>	<u>Committee Report</u>	<u>Amendments Adopted</u>
SNOWE-MELLO	OTP-AM MAJ ONTP	S-156

Current law allows wholesale seafood dealers with a lobster permit to import, handle and transport lobsters that do not meet minimum or maximum length requirements. LD 1547 allows those permit holders who also hold a lobster processing license to process those legally imported lobsters as long as the lobsters were not harvested or landed in this State, are legal in the waters from which they were harvested, are not less than the minimum size established in 12 MRSA. Current law allows wholesale seafood dealers with a lobster permit to import, handle and transport lobsters that do not meet minimum or maximum length requirements. LD 1547 allows those permit holders who also hold a lobster processing license to process those legally imported lobsters as long as the lobsters were not harvested or landed in this State, are legal in the waters from which they were harvested, are not less than the minimum size established in 12 MRSA section 6431, and, except for the claws and knuckles, are not later sold in this State.

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Committee Amendment "A" (S-156)

The amendment:

1. Adds that the Commissioner of Marine Resources is required to adopt or amend rules to establish the method by which the Department of Marine Resources collects from the holder of a lobster processor license landings records on oversized lobsters harvested outside this State received by that lobster processor; and
2. Repeals the exception to the processing of oversized lobsters harvested outside of this State 90 days after adjournment of the First Regular Session of the 126th Legislature.

Enacted Law Summary

Public Law 2011, chapter 247 allows a wholesale seafood dealer with a lobster permit who also holds a lobster processing license to process legally imported lobsters that do not meet the State's minimum or maximum length requirements as long as the lobsters were not harvested or landed in this State, are legal in the waters from which they were harvested, are not less than the minimum size established in 12 MRSA section 6431, and, except for the claws and knuckles, are not later sold in this State. The Commissioner of Marine Resources is required to adopt or amend rules to establish the method by which the Department of Marine Resources collects from the holder of a lobster processor license landings records on oversized lobsters harvested outside this State received by that lobster processor. The exception to the processing of oversized lobsters harvested outside of this State is repealed 90 days after adjournment of the First Regular Session of the 126th Legislature.

Public Law 2011, chapter 247 was enacted as an emergency measure effective June 7, 2011.

LD 1579 An Act To Amend the Lobster Promotion Council

Carried Over

<u>Sponsor(s)</u>	<u>Committee Report</u>	<u>Amendments Adopted</u>
SNOWE-MELLO		

LD 1579 revises the structure of the Lobster Promotion Council.

1. Current law requires that the council consist of 3 members from each of the defined districts of the State: the western district, the midcoast district and the eastern district. Current law also requires 3 members to be full-time lobster harvesters who have held valid lobster and crab fishing licenses, 3 members to be lobster dealers or pound operators and 3 members to be public members. This bill instead requires the appointment of at least one member who represents the western district of the State, at least one member who represents the eastern district of the State and up to 7 public members who have professional knowledge or experience in trade, promotion or marketing or other disciplines that the Commissioner of Marine Resources determines would assist in the advancement of the council's objectives. This bill also revises the area that is defined as the western district.
2. It authorizes the commissioner to remove a member for cause or for the violation of a marine resources law or Department of Marine Resources rule.
3. It authorizes the commissioner to vote in case of a tie vote on the council.
4. It requires the council to draw upon the expertise of industries, organizations and persons experienced in marketing and promotion and expands the council's purposes to specifically include identification and promotion of initiatives for the marketing and promotion of lobsters harvested or processed in the State.

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5. It provides that the terms of the members currently serving on the Lobster Promotion Council expire and directs the commissioner to appoint 9 members to the council within 90 days after the effective date of this bill.

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Aquaculture

Enacted

LD 337	An Act To Make Technical Changes to Aquaculture Laws	PUBLIC 93
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Clams, Quahogs, Oysters, and Mussels

Enacted

LD 992	An Act To Amend the Depuration Laws	PUBLIC 175
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LD 1409	An Act Concerning the Labeling of Maine Shellfish Products	PUBLIC 234 EMERGENCY
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Not Enacted

LD 1218	An Act To Establish Recreational Flats Where Commercial Shellfish Harvesting Is Prohibited	ACCEPTED ONTP REPORT
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LD 1508	An Act To Ensure Cultchless American Oyster Growers Licenses Are Issued by the Department of Marine Resources Only to Individuals Who Are Growers of American Oysters	ONTP
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Commercial Fishing Safety Council

Enacted

LD 538	An Act To Assist the Commercial Fishing Safety Council	PUBLIC 128
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Dealers and Harvesters

Enacted

LD 1547	An Act To Allow Certain Wholesale Seafood Dealers To Process Imported Lobsters	PUBLIC 247 EMERGENCY
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Department of Marine Resources

Enacted

LD 558	An Act To Provide Members of the Penobscot Nation with Marine Resources Licenses	PUBLIC 137 EMERGENCY
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LD 1462	An Act To Amend the Department of Marine Resources' Administrative Suspension Process	PUBLIC 311
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LD 1522	An Act To Make Technical Changes to Marine Resources Laws	PUBLIC 266
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Not Enacted

LD 244	Resolve, Directing the Department of Marine Resources To Extend the Carrier Vessel Size Limit in the Menhaden Pilot Program	ONTP
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Groundfish

Enacted

LD 61	An Act Implementing a Fisheries Permit Banking Program	PUBLIC 10
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Lobsters and Crabs

Enacted

LD 85	An Act To Repeal the Sunset on the Law Relating to the Landing of Dragged Crabs	PUBLIC 5
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LD 1532	Resolve, Directing the Commissioner of Marine Resources To Contract for an Independent Analysis of the Limited Entry Lobster License System	RESOLVE 62
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Not Enacted

LD 307	An Act To Encourage Lobstering Traditions and Facilitate Retirement from Lobstering	MAJORITY (ONTP) REPORT
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LD 371	An Act To Control Costs to the Lobster Industry	LEAVE TO WITHDRAW
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LD 1282	An Act To Increase Fairness in Lobster Fishing Licensure	ONTP
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Recreational Saltwater Fishing

Enacted

LD 210	An Act Regarding the Saltwater Recreational Fishing Registry	PUBLIC 421 EMERGENCY
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Not Enacted

LD 308	An Act Regarding the Saltwater Recreational Fishing Registry	MAJORITY (ONTP) REPORT
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LD 319	An Act To Amend the Saltwater Recreational Fishing Registry Regarding Unauthorized Landing or Possession of Striped Bass	ONTP
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LD 418	An Act To Create a Saltwater Fishing License for Owners of Docks, Piers and Wharves	ONTP
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Scallops

Enacted

LD 348	An Act To Continue Limited Entry in the Scallop Fishery	PUBLIC 237 EMERGENCY
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Not Enacted

LD 664	An Act To Ensure Apportionment of Scallop Licenses	ONTP
LD 725	An Act To Allow the Commissioner of Marine Resources To Use Discretion in Reissuing Scallop Licenses	ONTP
LD 997	Resolve, Directing the Commissioner of Marine Resources To Review the Composition of the Scallop Advisory Council and Recommend Any Changes Necessary To Ensure Appropriate Representation	ONTP
LD 1284	An Act To Amend the Scallop Advisory Council	ONTP

Seafood Promotion

Not Enacted

LD 110	An Act To Support Large-scale Marketing and Research and Development for Bulk Sales of Maine Seafood Worldwide	ONTP
LD 1579	An Act To Amend the Lobster Promotion Council	Carried Over

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